## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON RENAETT.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. FFIGEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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YOLUVIALLY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important there, selicited from any autotier of the world; if used, well be foundly justed for, go-Cur Founds Correspondents and Parency, and Requirists to Sall all Levters and Parency, and Requirists to Sall all Levters and Parency, and Requirists to Sall all Levters and Parency, and the control of th ACTION AND THE REQUESTED TO GRAD AT EXECUTION AND ACTION AND THE TOTAL ACTION AND THE TOTAL ACTION AND ACTION ASSOCIATION AND ACTION ACTION AND ACTION AND ACTION AND ACTION AND ACTION ACTION AND ACTION ACTION AND ACTION AC

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Uncle Sam-Magn WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 544 Broadway. - IRISE WINTER GARDEN Broadway .- HUNCHBAGE. NEW BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery .- PREF O'DAY-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—CAPTLE OF FORMENAR NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN. Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—Orena, Baller, Promemade Concent, and Representation

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -GER, TON THUNG-COM, NUTT-LEARNED SEAR, &c., as all hours, Ove to the War alternoon and ovening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-ray.—Ethiopian Songs. Burlasques, Dancas, &c.—Thi CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETRIOPIAN SONDS DANGER AC - SLAT FOOT JAKE. HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.— Open daily from 10 A. M. ull 10 P. M.

New York, Friday, August 29, 1862.

## THE SITUATION.

The most important intelligence from the army is the recent cavalry raid of the enemy on Manassas Junction and Bristow Station on Tuesday evening. The troops engaged numbered, according to all accounts, nearly two thousand men, and were a portion of Colonel Fitzhugh Lee's forces, which made the attack on Catlett's station a few days previous. The attack appears to have been first made on a train of cars at Bristow, about four and a half miles west of Manassas; but the train putting on extra speed escaped. The rebel cavalry then made a dash on Manassas, where they were partially

checked by the Eleventh New York battery. The resistance, though gallant, was ineffectual, and the rebels destroyed everything within their reachthe railroad track, the cars, the telegraph wires and all the government stores and buildings. The place appeared to have been undefended save by three or four companies of infantry and the single battery of undisciplined troops who were unable to make any defence. It would seem, from the intelligence stated on the credit of the Baltimore American and the National Intelligencer, that this affair is something more than a mere raid. For instance, the former journal announced on the 27th, that large numbers of rebel treops were then marching on Manassas after making a successful dash on the Union troops in the town of Waterford. The Intelligencer confirms this statement, and says that at the latest accounts (yesterday morning) fighting was still going on at Manassas, and that large bodies of our

troops were going out there. This surprise reflects disgrace somewhere, and argues gross carelessness in leaving this important position unprotected.

In order that our readers may comprehend more fully the nature of this movement, we give in another column a map of the locality.

We learn from Louisville, Ky., that the rebels, 1,800 strong, under Morgan, came into collision with General Johnson, near Gallatin, on the 21st. and compelled his force of 700 men to surrender. General Johnson and staff were kindly treated by the rebel chief, and released on parole. The Union loss was twenty-six killed, including Lieutenant Wynkoop, of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, and two other officers, and thirty-three wounded. The rebel loss, including several officers, was thirteen killed and fifty wounded.

We publish in our news columns to-day another Interesting instalment of news from the South. from the Richmond papers of the 23d inst. The papers at the rebel capital are crying loudis for the annihilation of Washington, its reduction to ashes, &c., ad infinitum. A special order from the rebel War Department declares Generals Hunter and Phelps outlaws, who, if captured, will meet the death of felons. The extracts are worth perusal, if for nothing more than to infer the straits to which the rebels are being put to, to keep affoat their rapidly sinking cause.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. A friend has called on us to state that our re-marks of Wednessy, in regard to the "venerable Quartermaster," were unjust to Col. Tompkins, the officer referred to. The Colonel says that no one-officer or civillan-is more pleased than himself with the late order of the Secretary of the Treasury. He has, since the commencement of the transportation of goods and stores by government transports, endeavored to prevent the forwarding of liquors and other articles of a similarly useless nature to sutlers. Vessels despatched by him have not been allowed to carry unlimited uantities of goods, contraband or otherwise, on Speculation. On the other hand, Colonel Tomp-kins has been guided in this matter by the orders of the Secretary of War, and has thereby incurred the ill will of those who wished to use public transports for private purposes. Col. Tompkins has not taken umbrage at the course pursued by the Collector; he does not consider such a course an interference with his rights, nor has he any idea that he could effect a "speedy termination of Mr. Barney's official life," or any wish or desire to bring about such a result. All that Col. T. can complain of is that certain boxes shipped by him, and which had been received from a distance, for shipment to army officers at distant Southern ports, have been opened by the Collector's officers and nanecessarily delayed. Furthermore, Colonel Tompkins has dismissed the captains and other officers of various transports for carrying private property contrary to his instructions; and his friends have every confidence that, after a long period of usefulness in the service, he will do no

The Central Railroad freight house, water house, and exteen other buildings, at Oneida, N. Y.,

hone-t and faithful officer.

ing to mar the reputation he has gained as an

ever de great by firs on the 224 fast, I wrive "indiana regiments, numbering over disgraces.

thirteen thousand men, under the new call, have

The comet can be plainly seen with the naked eye from early in the evening until morning. It is about lifteen degrees west of the North Star, and forms with the brightest star in the "Little Dipper" an obtime triangle, the star being in the angle. The nucleus is quite brilliant, and through a telescope burning rays can be seen issuing from one side of it, which resemble fire coming from the mouth of a cannon. A tail of four or five degrees in length can be easily seen with the naked

The democratic Congressional district conventions met in Philadelphia on Tuesday night, and made the following nomination-

1—Sanmel J. Randall. 3— a C<sup>11</sup> 2—Charles J. Biddle. 4—J. It is reported that the unarmed ragamuffins, sumbering some twenty-four thousand, under the rebel Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, in Arkansas, are in a demoralized state, and Hindman is in constant fear of assassination. He was shot and severely wounded by one of his own soldiers, a few weeks ago, and on the 15th inst. he was again fired at, but escaped injury. It is stated that he has been superseded by Major General Theodore H. Holmes. of Virginia.

Cairo, Illinois, will soon again swarm with

United States soldiers.

The Governor of Illinois is making all necess arrangements to protect the State against guerilla raids. He has ordered barracks to be constructed at Quincy for three thousand men, at Jonesbero for two thousand, Chester two thousand, and hawneetown two thousand-in all, barracks for nine thousand men. This is in addition to the barracks already in existence at Camps Butler and hicago.

The guerillas confined at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, will not be exchanged, but will be sent to ohnson's Island, near Sandusky.

The stock market was better again yesterday, and prices were higher, though in the middle of the day here was a slight scare on the news of the Manassa raid. The market closed weak. Money was abundant at 4 per cent. Exchange, 127% a 127%. Gold, 115% a

The cotton market was again firmer and more active yesterday; the sales embraced about 2,200 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 47%c. a 48c., chiefly at the latter figure for middling uplands. The flour market was about 5c. better for common to fair shipping grades of State and Western, while good to prime extra brands were unchanged. Wheat was in poor assortment, while the demand for fair to prime shipping qualities was good, and ales active, in part for export, and in part for The supply of poor corn, in proportion to prime, was large, and sales pretty freely made at 45c. for damaged and warm for Eastern shipment, while prime sound qualities sold at 60c. a 61c., and a small lot of extra quality at 62%c. Pork was dull and lower, with sales of mess at \$11 37 1/2 \$11 50, and of prime at \$9 75 a \$9 87 1/2. Sugars were trifle higher, as indicated by the public sale of New Or loans. The transactions embraced 1,300 bhds., a good ortion of which was New Orleans. Coffee was quiet, and sales limited. Freights were rather more active and firmer. To Liverpool wheat was engaged at 13d. a 13 %d.

## The Virginia Campaign-The Rebel Raid Upon Manassas.

The latest event of any moment reported from the Army of Virginia is a successful dash of a squad of rebel cavairy upon Manassas Junction, resulting in the capture of a field battery and the forces in charge of it and supporting it, and in the destruction of several trains of cars, a lot of military stores, the railroad track, &c .- a very disgraceful affair to our army, and particularly to every officer who is directly responsible for it in any way.

With our first report of this affair yesterday. or close upon its heels, came mysterious rumors that it was but the prelude to a great disasterthat this rebel squad of cavalry at Manassas was but the advanced corps of a heavy column of the rebel army, which had thus, by a great circuit through the woods, turned the right flank of Gen. Pope, and placed him between two fires, while on his extreme left Stonewall Jackson had cut in between him and the forces of Gen. McClellan. Of course, with this disposition by Dame Rumor of the contending armies, Pope was bagged, Washington was under an eclipse, and the gallant ,Corcoran's Irish brigade would come in a day after the fair. Such, however, are the doubts, uncertainties and confusion resulting to the public mind from the exclusion of the representatives of the public press from the army, that, in the absence of definite and authentic news, the mos incongruous, inconsistent and improbable rumors and conjectures find ready listeners. Nor is it surprising that this should be so, considering the events of the last one hundred days, and the tremendous interests depending upon our Army of Virginia, and in which every individual of the community is vitally concerned.

Nor could it be readily believed by men of intelligence and common sense that within a few days from the warning of the late rebel raid at Catlett's station another of the same sort had taken place within less than a dozen miles from Catlett's, and by the same rebel cavalry. The general conclusion, therefore, at first, was that this affair at Manassas was something on a grander scale than a mere foray of a squad of rebel cavalry; and hence the unnecessary excitement which followed. With the facts before us, however, it is clear that we had only a repetition of the raid at Catlett's station; and we therefore agree with the Washington Star, that "it is high time that examples, by shooting, on the sentence of a drumhead court martial, should be made of some of those responsible for these occurrences, so well calculated to make our armies justly the derision of the world;" and that, if these things are to go on, "they will insure our ultimate defeat in this war, no matter how many men we may put into the field, or how much money we spend

for war purposes." After these successful rebel cavalry dashes behind our lines upon Catlett's station and Manassas, involving, for all that we know to the contrary, the loss of millions of dollars in the destruction of army stores, who can undertake to say that President Lincoln is safe in the White House at Washington? What is there to prevent a squad of rebel eavalry from stealing across the Potomac river near Leesburg, and down into Washington under cover of the night, and off again with the President as their prisoner, before they can be resisted or overtaken, if such disgraceful negligence as that which seems to prevail in the rear of our army in Virginia is to go without rebuke or correction? In behalf of the people, who furnish the soldiers and sinews of war, we call upon General Halleck either to enforce the exclusion of rebel horsemen from our army lines and confidential papers, or to give to the public press

be same privileges of information. We presume that the army of General Pope is perfectly safe, that it has come to a stand, and that it will be soon ready, in conjunction with the army of General McClellan, for an advance, comprehensive, irresistible, overwhelming and decisive, in the annihilation of the rebel army of Virginia and in the extinguishment of this rebellion. But let us have no more of these Catlett's station and Manassas

The Man of the Mass Meeting-Michael Curran, the Carman.

The representative man of the great mass meeting, held at the City Hall Park on Wednesday, was no distinguished general or eloquent orator, but plain Michael Curran, the carman. The meeting was designed to be both practical and patriotic, and it developed at least one practical patriot. While the fiery speeches of generals already distinguished in the field, and of civilians who have labored hard for the Union cause, will not soon be forgotten, and while the return of the gallant Sixty-ninth was an incident which added greatly to the force and effect of the meeting, still the circumstance which will make that gathering most memorable, and which best embodies at once the spirit, the purpose, the result and the lesson of the affair, is the appearance and example of that honest, loyal, simple-hearted Irishman, Michael Curran, the carman, who laid all his hard earned savings upon the altar of his adopted country.

Michael Curran is an Irishman by birth and a New York carman by profession. Hearing of the meeting to be held on Wednesday, he stopped work early that day, drove his cart to the Park, tied his herse to a lamppost, and oined the crowd around the speakers' stand-He heard the brief, stirring, practical orations of the practical men who addressed the meeting. He saw the Sixty-ninth regiment march past, led by brave General Corcoran, and its ranks filled with soldiers who have finished two terms of service only to volunteer for a third. He listened to General Corcoran's soldierly appeal for men and means. And as he heard and saw, the conviction forced itself into his honest heart that it was his duty to do something for a country which had done so much for him, and to aid in supporting a government which had given him home, employment, comfort and security. The more h heard and saw, the stronger this conviction became, and somehow or other it soon connected itself with the thought of a little hoard of one hundred dollars-the sole savings of the honest earnings of many a long week-which he had at home, snugly stowed away against some rainy day, when sickness or accident should prevent his working, or some family necessity should require an extra outlay. What the poor widow of Scripture thought before she gave her mite to the poor, this poor carman thought before he gave his mite to his country. But as he reflected his duty became more clear and all other considerations insignificant. Just as the meeting dispersed he pushed his way to the platform, stood before his fellow citizens in his shirtsleeves, and told them that he was a poor man; that all he had in the world he had earned by the sweat of his brow; that his sole possessions were his horse and cart and a hundred dollars in silver at home; that he felt that he could not sleep that night without doing something to save the Union, and that now, with free heart and willing hand, he offered all his savings, which no specie premiums could purchase, to aid in the recruiting of the Corcorau brigade. This simple, manly speech touched a chord which all the cloquent orations had missed.. Michael Curran came to the meeting on his cart. He left it in triumph on the shoulders of his cheering countrymen.

In the evening Curran came down to our office to fulfil the promise he had made at the meeting. His face beamed with patriotism; he clanked down on our desk a bag of silver, and asked us to take care of it for the Corcoran Legion. He would not give it to Gen. Corcoran himself, he said; for then the public might think him and his offer a humbug. He would not de duct from the sum the premium on silver; for he wished to give it all-and only wished he had more to give-to the country. We could do nothing with the honest fellow but receive the money; and yesterday morning we despatched the bag of silver to General Corcoran. At first the General was loth to take from Curran all his little savings, but on second thoughts sat down and rapidly wrote the following capital letter:-

MICHARI, CURRAN, Eso., 178 Orchard street, New York :-MY VERY DEAR SIR-The editor of the NEW YORK HERALD has this day handed me one hundred dollars in specie, in forming me that it was placed in his possession by you for . My first impulse was to return the amount to you, as I felt that your generosity was greater than your means could afford; but a second thought has made me conclude to accept the sum, that it may stand as a perpetual testimonal of your devotion to the sacred cause in which we are all engaged-as a lasting evidence of the sacrifices which adopted citizens are prepared to make or the land of their adoption, and of the pride which Irishmen feel in showing the loyalty of their race to the institutions which have afforded them liberty, protection

and happiness.

All our citizens are now doing well, and so those who are lukewarm or slow your example must stand as a just and striking rebuke. Perhaps all your earthly means are thus voluntarily tendered to me for the holy cause, and hould be gratified if others would be thus induced to do

Accept my heartfelt thanks, and allow me to remain, Very sincerely, your friend, MICHAEL CORCORAN,

Brigadier General.

This may end the affair, as far as Michael Curran is concerned. He will lose nothing by the gift with which he has purchased a long distinction of honor for himself and his children. The letter of General Corcoran, framed and hung in his little parlor, and the remembrances of many of those who heard his speech or read this record of his offering, will perpetuate the incident for years and years. But is this the end of the matter with the public? Is there no one who will follow poor, patriotic Curran's example? There are many of our citizens who rell in their carriages whe have not done s much for the Union as this carman whose carriage is his cart. There are many wealthy men in Wall street who have millions of money stowed away in bank vaults who have no given as much to the country as this working man with his one hundred dollars. There are many of our native-born citizens who have not sacrificed as much for the Union as this poor Irishman. Can such men read this story and not blush with shame to think how they have been outdone in patriotism by an adopted citizen, a humble carman, a poor, hard working man, who has earned his hundred dollars by carting the very goods upon which they have netted thousands? Hundreds of millions of dollars now lie idle in the safes of this city, and is none of it to be employed for the Union? Citizens who have bundreds of millions of dollars involved in this contest, are you to do no thing to insure success? The city of New York has been liberal in its donations to the government; but it has hitherto been only the liberality of sarplus means, the offering of spare change. But here is a poor Irishman who gives all his savings and sacrifices all prospect of those little luxuries in which poor men delight quite as much as rich men in their

savings for the Union? Can the wealthy make no sacrifices for the nation? Let Wall street open its vaults. Let all our citizens contribute in proportion to their means. Let us have no holding back part of the price, Ananias-like, when all is necessary for our salvation. Michael Curran, the carman, heads the list with his one hundred dollars. What merchant, manufacturer, banker or capitalist will follow with his one, ten, fifty or one hundred thousand

Army Correspondents Necessary for the Public Good.

The public naturally feel an intense desire for correct and reliable information from our armies. But few are there, throughout our broad Northern and Western States, who have not a deeper interest than mere curiosity as regards the war news. Fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters each day eagerly and tremblingly scan the papers. Rumors of bloody battles are ever rife when, as at present, two mighty armies are face to face, and sickening is the anxiety of those whose beloved relatives are numbered among the ranks of those armies.

It has been our great anxiety to furnish com-plete, quick and reliable information from the seat of war. We esteemed it our paramount duty to the public, and have, at enormous expense, made ample provision for the transmis sion of correspondence from the armies. We have employed persons devoted to the cause of the Union, capable, reliable, and, above all, careful writers, anxious to obtain information. but using the nicest discrimination as regards giving details likely to injure the cause they are devoted to.

Some of our contemporaries, eager to furnish news in advance, have incautiously extended information of a nature to injure the plans of our generals. Our correspondents have carefully refrained from any such imprudence.

We can then but deplore the order of the administration as to the expulsion of correspondents from the seat of war. We deplore this for the sake of the public and in consideration of the deep anxiety universally felt for information. How different was the course pursued by the French, Italian and Austrian authorities during the Italian campaign of 1859. The comparison is surely opportune at this moment.

Accompanying the staffs of the generals of both the French and the Austrian armies were special correspondents of the leading Journals in Europe. With the French army were M. Dreolle, of the Constitutionnel. of Paris, a semi-official organ; M. Texier, of the Siecle, the republican organ; M. Amedee Achard, of the Journal des Debats, the Orleans organ; M. Gaiffe, of the Press, the opposition organ; M. d'Audigier, of the Patrie, and M. Leonce Dupont, of the Opinion Nationale.

It will be seen that each Paris journal was represented, and that all alike were permitted free access to the ranks of the army. These writers were furnished with passes by Colonel Vernon, the Provost Marshal of the French army. The passes especially stated that all officers of the army were to extend to these special correspondents every facility for the furtherance of their duties, and that due courtesy be observed towards them. Not only were French writers allowed within the French lines. The special correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, as also General Eber (a Hungarian, since become celebrated as a follower of Garibaldi), the special correspondent of the London Times: M. Petruchelli, the correspondent of the Independance Belge and the Daily Telegraph, of London, as well as a number of German and Spanish correspondents, all were provided with similar passes, and all alike met with the same courteous treatment. Count Cavour also provided passes to these corres pondents for the Sardinian army. No restrictions were made, as reliance was placed upon the discretion of the different writers; and in no instance was that confidence betrayed. The result was that throughout Europe correct and timely information was afforded as to the results of the different battles, the anxiety of th public being gratified. At the headquarters of the Austrian army were gathered special correspondents of the Austrian, Prussian, Russian and English journals.

We submit these facts to our administration, and suggest either that the orders as to the expulsion of correspondents from the army lines be reconsidered, or else that, in view of the heartrending anxiety of the public, and in furtherance of the public good, the government should issue daily bulletins from the seat of war. In the present state of suspense and doubt exaggerated rumors will arise, depressing to the public and injurious to the administration, unless one or the other course be adopted, while as a certain result to the administration will be the loss of consideration throughout the world. It will be accused of a desire to suppress the truth. In fact, such accusations are even now rife in the columns of European journals. To put an end to such reports, the greatest latitude should be allowed to the press as regards the publication of news from the army, the government having the undoubted right of punishing those journals disseminating false reports or publishing details injurious to the success of the campaign.

CONTEMPTUOUS, BUT NOT PUGNACIOUS .- English statesmen and journalists act and speak in our regard as if we had no exact appreciation of our own position. They assume that we are on the verge of bankruptcy, and they are disgusted that we should have still so much confidence in our paper currency as to keep gold down to a premium of 116, when at one period in their own history the notes of the Bank of England fell forty per cent in value. They assume that we are being steadily whipped by the rebels, and are disgusted that we should remain in ignorance of the fact. In this they resemble Santa Anna at Buena Vista, who, after fighting General Taylor's small force with five times their number, finally got disgusted with old Zachary's obstinacy, and concluded to leave him alone in his glory. This English disgust is a chronic affection, and, provided it takes no more offensive form, need occasion us but little concern. When Englishmen turn up their noses it is a sure sign that they have no stomach for fighting.

RUSSELL'S LETTER .- We once heard an English politician liken Earl, then Lord John, Russell to a Shetland cur. On inquiring the reason, he replied that his lordship's disposition was naturally waspish, and that he never failed to bark where he could do it safely. There is a good deal of justice in the simile. With the bump of caution dominating all the other organs, aggressiveness on a petty scale has always been a marked feature of his lordship's charac-

tendency. It exhibits a wish to insu't without the courage to do it, and it is consequently as undignified and purposeless an effusion as has ever been penned by a foreign minister. Fortunately his lordship's bark is worse than his bite. In this instance it has degenerated into a

What Is to be Done with the Negroes,

and What with the Apolitionists? The abolition press and the orators of the radical revolutionary faction are continually embarrassing the President and the operations of the war, not only by their absurd theories of negro "liberty, fraternity, equality," but by urging their practical adoption on the government. One portion of the faction contends that the emancipation of all the negroes of the South is essential to the success of the war, and would be, besides, a righteous act of the President to down-trodden humanity, though the President himself declares that the salvation of the Union is paramount to the emancipation of any number of negroes. At the ame time this wing of the faction, which is by far the most numerous, insists that the liberated negroes shalf be sent out of the country without waiting to inquire whether they are willing to go, or determining the question, in the event of their refusal, whether banishment from their native land would not be a greater crime against humanity than permitting them to remain as they are, even in slavery. The other wing of the radicals goes the whole figure for emancipation and social and political equality, and contends that the negroes have a right to remain to amalgamate with the white race. Now we hold that the best thing to do with

the negroes is to let them alone. The best

thing to do with the leaders of the abolitionists

who have disastrously meddled with this war is to squelch them, and then there will be a bright prospect of the struggle soon being brought to a successful termination. We are not opposed to the colonization of the negroes; but it does not practically amount to anything. The blacks have a right to emigrate to Liberia or Central America, or anywhere else they please, just as the frish in America have a right to return to Ireland or the Germans to fatherland; but to force them to emigrate is impracticable and absurd. That they would not leave in any considerable numbers is too well known to admit of question. But if it were practicable it would be neither for our interest nor theirs to drive them from the country. We need their labor: but it is better for all concerned that they should be held in the mild servitude of the Southern States. The two races could not exist together in freedom. It has been said they do exist in freedom together in Russia, in France and in Engand. How many negroes would a tourist see in his travels through England, France and Russia? Not one hundred. In some of the Southern States the blacks are more numerous than the whites. Could both races exist together in freedom there? Moreover our institutions are very different from those of England. France and Russia. Under a monarchy negroes might exist in freedom side by side with white men, but not in a republic where every man has a voice in the making of the laws. Republics are founded upon intelligence. The black man has not sufficient intelligence for self-government and democratic institutions. Political equality would lead to amalgamation as in Central America and the South American republics, and the result would be the deterioration of the white race, or it would lead to the destruction of the blacks. Political equality would beget a claim of social equality, of intellectual and physical equatity, and lastly of amalgamation. The antipathy to this on the part of the superior race would result in a war of races and the extermination of the blacks. The negroes, in their native Africa, have never made any progress in arts, or sciences, or letters, or philosophy, or religion, or government, since the dawn of history. The head of the negro, as four centuries ago, is the same as it is found at this day on the shoulders of the living race in America. The figures on the Egyptian tombs show that they were slaves more than three thousand years ago; and slaves and barbarians they still remain. They alone, of all other races, have made no progress by the light of Europe and America. Time has effected no change, even by the transfer of the race to the New World. In ten generations here it has not made the slightest approximation either towards the aboriginal population or to any other race. Better food and contact with the white men have slightly improved both body and mind: but two generations of domestic culture effect all the improvement of which negro organism is susceptible. Many negro families descended from the second generation are here, but they are perfectly identical in physical and intellectual character with those of the eighth or tenth generation, where there has been no admixture of white blood. We have no objection to the emancipation of all the negroes in the land; but let it be done by the people of the States

the power. It must be admitted, however, that the negroes are practically as little enslaved at the South as at the North, while they are far more happy and contented with their lot there than here, and have a lien upon the land for their support in sickness and old age, which is more than can be said of the white laborer of the North. The negro population are a vast benefit to the Southern States, and to the whole country, under the patriarchal institution. To colonize them would be to remove so much productive labor from the country without a chance to replace it, and to saddle the nation with a vast interest-paying debt, incurred by the just payment of compensation to the owners of the slaves; while, instead of the condition of the negroes being bettered. they would soon fall back to their original barbarism, as they are doing in Hayti and Jamaica. But slavery is asserted to be the cause of the war, and therefore it must be abolished. Slavery is not the cause of the war, for it has existed in the country for ten generations. Why did it not produce war during that long period? It is not negro slavery, therefore, but the attempt of the abolitionists to meddle with it, that has caused the civil conflict that is now desolating the land. For the last thirty years they have agitated the country, and their agitation has culminated in a terrible civil convulsion. The abolitionists have caused the war, and they are now interfering with its success, by intensifying the rebellien, on the one hand, by their attitude against slavery; while, on the other hand, they reprecostlier extravagances. Have our rich men no ter. His recent extraordinary letter to Mr. and the war as hopeless, and thus discourage horses will trot this afternoon for a purso and stava

themselves. The federal government has not

Seward is a perfect exemplification of this enlistments and damp the arder of the nations It is the duty of the government to arrest their revolutionary career before it is too late

Mr. Seward's Letter and Emancipation. On the whole Mr. Seward's letter to Earl Russell was a good diplomatic document for the time it was written; and though subsequent reverses to our arms, brought about by the fanatical and corrupt abolition leaders, somewhat

impair the force of the main argument, it is nevertheless highly creditable to the Secretary of State. But there is a weak spot in it, and it would have been better for the interests of the republic if it had not seen the light. The foreshadowing of universal emancipation may do very well to influence foreign governments, or to hold out as a bugbear to frighten the rebels; but none knows better than Mr. Seward himself that practically this "stone in the sleeve" is of no avail. The rebels are now made too familiar with it to be alarmed, just as the birds in the fields become accustomed to the scarecrow and no longer fear it. If ever they dreaded it, they do not now, having had already experience of about the worst we can do in that way, thanks to the foolish policy of the last Congress.

It is idle for Mr. Seward or anybody else to hold out threats of what we will do in a certain contingency. Let the contingency be first realized, and then it will be time enough to consider what we will do thereafter. For our own part, we hold that if we succeed in establishing the authority of the federal government over the rebellious States it will not then be necessary to resort to emancipation; and, even if the constitution permitted us to adopt such a measure, it would be the dictate of extrame folly. But to announce beforehand that we will do this thing in the event of our success is still more absurd; for it is only holding out a premium to continued resistance, and like hoisting a black flag to make the South fight with desperation. The effect upon the border slave States now in the Union would be disastrous in the extreme. Instead of having Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri as friends, we would soon have to count them as foes, and thus the difficulties of ultimate success would be multiplied.

Mr. Seward is too able a man not to see that the threat of universal emancipation is only a brutum fulmen to the Southern confederacy, and that nothing will suffice to bring it to reason but hard knocks. The rebels regard negro emancipation as little as the whistling of a northwester, and the only important effect it would have upon them would be the new argument it would furnish their journals and demagogues to inflame the passions of the Southern people against "Lincoln's government." It would be adding fuel to the fire already kindled, while, in a military point of view, it would utterly fall, and render no assistance whatever to our arms.

EARL RUSSELL AND THE PRESS .- In his cynical reply to Secretary Seward's letter, recently published, Earl Russell endeavors to be satirical, but becomes nonsensical. In one part of his note he claims that the British government has been very magnanimous in preserving its neutrality, because of "the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in (American) speeches and newspapers," and in another part he reminds the President that the British go. vernment cannot stop the utterances of insults against America, because "perfect freedom to comment upon all public events is, in England. the invariable practice, sanctioned by law and approved by the universal sense of the nation." Now, the American press is quite as independent of the American government in its comments upon English affairs as the English press is of the English government in its commen upon American affairs. Upon what ground, then, can Earl Russell claim magnanimity in disregarding the "insults" of our newspapers? Upon what ground, then, can Earl Russell place the utterances of our press alongside of the blockade and the cotton famine as an equal sculptured on the monuments of Egypt thirty- motive for intervention? If Earl Russell cannot control Roebuck and the Times, neither can President Lincoln control Archbishop Hughes and the HERALD. The rule is a very poor one which does not apply equally to two precisely similar cases like these.

> WALLACK'S THEATRE.-We wish to sall attention to the act that that versatile actress and very deserving tady, Mrs. W. J. Florence, takes her benefit at this establishment to-night. The bill is a most attractive one, and we trust that the attendance will be such as the occasion

> > Union State Convention.

Union State Convention.

TO THE EBITOR OF THE HERALD.

ALBANY, August 22, 1862.
The undersigned, the State Executive Committee, desire the attention of all constitutional Union men in the State to the following call:—

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the "Constitutional Union State Committee," held at Albany on the 5th Instant, it was unanimously recoived to call a State Convention to nominate State others, the Convention to consist of two delegates from each Assembly district.

And of the Convention of two delegates from each Assembly district.

And of the time and place of holding the Convention, and the time and place of holding the Convention, and should not be their purpose to shade by our old platform of "the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws." Also, to nominate only such men as will be faithful to their high trusts, and throw the whole power of the State to ald the general government in the exercise of every legitimate means to suppress the robelion.

The undersigned, therefore, designate the City of Troy, and Thesiar, the 9th of Sentember next, at tweive evictors.

trusts, and throw the whole power of the State to sid the general government in the exercise of every legitimate means to suppress the robelion.

The undersigned, therefore, designate the City of Troy, and Trestay, the 9th of September next, at twoive o'clook M., as the place and time of hooting said Convention, and we request the members of the constitutional Union party in the State to meet in their respective Assembly districts, and elect two delegates, with alternates (not delegates to any other state Nominating Convention), to meet in Convention as herein appeinted, for the nomination of State others, and to transact such other business as may be presented.

JONAS C. HEARTT,
CHAS B. FRREMAN, JAMES KIDD,
ALBANT, Augus 9, 1862.

At the present juncture of our national affairs, while rebellion, in gigantic proportions, is seeking the overthrow of the nation, and every energy of the people is demanded to sustain the government, we must not be unninful of our duty as citizens of the Empire State. A most important election is at hand, and the selection of candidates, such as should fill the State offices, is a duty second to none in the importance of its bearing on the State and nation.

Fully believing that our nation can only be restored to its past prosperity and glory upon the principles we have ever held, as set forth in the above call, we carnestly urge upon you, and all who sympathize with us, to unite in the selection of true men as delegates to the Convention, that each Assembly district may be represented, and such nominations made as will secure the co-operation of all constitutional Union-loving men in the State.

LORENZO BURROWS, JAMES L. SMITH, JONAS C. HEART, R. STEVENS, F. A. TAILMADGE, E. W. TOMLINSON, JAMES KIDD, CHAS, B. FREMAN, M. DUER, W. SHINGTON HUNT.

E. J. BROWN,

JAMES KIDD, CBAS. B. PREEMAN, WM. DUER, WM. C. HASBROUCK, E. J. BROWN.

The Turf.
FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—TROTTING.

The trotting race announced to come off yesterday after-noon between Lancet, Lady Sherman and General McClelan, did not take place, on account of the heavy condition of the track, occasioned by the deluging rain of yesterday morning. The trot was postponed until Monday next. A number or those who went out to witness the trot made a slight attempt to play the indigunat at being disappointed; but as the race was made for a good day and good track, the proprietor had the right to postpone the race and save himself from loss, and he exercised his preregative accordingly. A trot between the above named horses will be well worth seeing, as they are all very fast,

and on a good tra ck ought to beat 2:30 every time. Four